

of Agricultural Importance in the Upper Southern Region and Mid-Atlantic States



Field Guide to Stink Bugs of Agricultural Importance in the Upper Southern Region and Mid-Atlantic States

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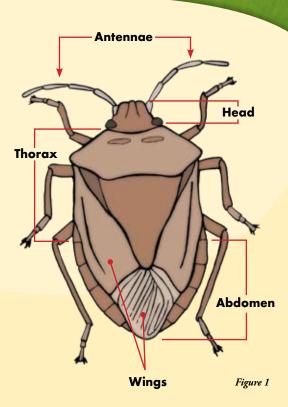


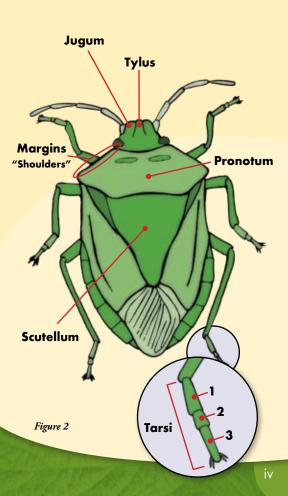


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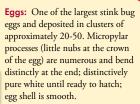
Stink Bug Diagram





Green stink bug, Acrosternum hilare (Say)





Nymphs: Early instars are mostly black with orange markings. Later

instars with a mostly black or green head and thorax; abdomen mostly green with dark spots down the center. Darker color forms are common

the center. Darker color forms are common. Adults: Green with black bands on antennae; pointed spine on the underside of the abdomen between where the hind

legs attach to the body.







Southern green stink bug, Nezara viridula (L.)



Eggs: White changing to pink as they mature; deposited in hexagon-shaped clusters of rows with approximately 150 eggs per cluster.

Nymphs: Early instars are dark brown. Later instars are green with white spots on the abdomen with pink-red markings around the outer edge.

Adults: Green with red bands on antennae; rounded spine on the underside of the abdomen between where the hind legs attach to the body.

Brown stink bug, Euschistus servus (Say)



Eggs: Manila-colored (less white than green stink bug eggs) and deposited in looselybound clusters; rough-looking egg shell.

Nymphs: Head and pronotum of early instars are dark brown; abdomen is light brown with slightly darker spots. Later instars are greenbrown to yellow-brown with light brown spots down the middle of the abdomen.

Adults: Solid mottled brown with rounded shoulders.





Dusky stink bug, Euschistus tristigmus (Say)

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Adults: Similar to the brown stink bug except with pointed shoulders; underside of the abdomen is light-colored with single or multiple dark spots in the center



Euschistus quadrator (Rolston)



Eggs and nymphs: Similar to the brown stink bug.

Adults: Similar to the dusky stink bug, but has a convex pronotum (not apparent in image) and lacks abdominal spots.



Brown marmorated stink bug, Halyomorpha halys (Stål)







Eggs: White to pale green and deposited in clusters of approximately 25; appear somewhat shiny.

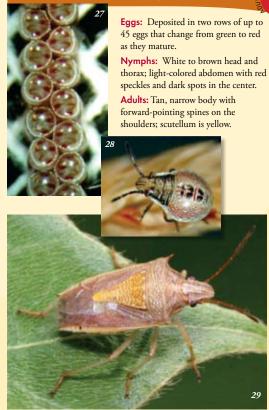
Nymphs: Early instars have a dark head and pronotum; abdomen is orange and red with black stripes on the outer edges and down the center. Later instars have a mostly black head and pronotum; abdomen is rust-colored with black spots on the outer edges and down the center; antennae and legs have white bands.

Adults: Speckled brown-gray; white band on the next to last antennal segment; dark and white bands around the outer edges of the abdomen; small round coppery patches on or near the head.





Rice stink bug, Oebalus pugnax (F.)



Redshouldered stink bug,

Thyanta accerra McAtee



from white to green as they mature.

Nymphs: Mostly white with dark red to black spots on the thorax and black and red-orange stripes on the abdomen.

Adults: Green, often with a red-pink stripe across the pronotum; scutellum with a red-pink tip; no spine on the underside of the abdomen between where the hind legs attach to the body.



Thyanta custator custator (F.)



Nymphs: Dark red to black thorax with an outer white margin; abdomen is white with black stripes.

Adults: Green, often with a broad single red-pink stripe

across the pronotum; black markings along the outer edge of the pronotum.

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Redbanded stink bug, Piezodorus guildinii (Westwood)



Eggs: Usually dark red to brown with a white band around the outer edge and deposited in two rows with approximately 30 eggs.

Nymphs: Later instars are mostly green and have brown to red stripes on the sides and top of the abdomen.

Adults: Shiny green to yellow-green with two stripes across the pronotum (the front is yellow and the back is dark red); long spine on the underside of the abdomen between where the hind legs attach to the body.

Harlequin bug, Murgantia histrionica (Hahn)





Eggs: White with a small black stripe at the base, a larger black stripe near the top, and a black crescent on the top. Deposited in small clusters of two rows.

Nymphs: Shiny, mostly black with orange-red markings on the pronotum and outlining the middle of the abdomen; abdomen also with white stripes.

Adults: Black with distinct orange or red markings; head slopes





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Adults: Large, oval, green-brown with a broad convex pronotum; scutellum with a white tip.



Twice-stabbed stink bug, Cosmopepla lintneriana Kirkaldy

Adults: Small and black with a red stripe across the pronotum and along the outer edge of the pronotum and abdomen; scutellum with two red spots at the tip.



Menecles insertus (Say)



Adults: Large, oval, brown and appears flattened; pronotum is broad and protrudes forward almost level with the eyes; a thin white stripe cuts the pronotum lengthwise.

Proxys punctulatus (Palisot de Beauvois)

Adults: Black with sharp shoulders; scutellum with a white spot at the tip; legs are ivory colored near the body, changing to black.



Jade stink bug, Banasa euchlora (Say)



Adults: Small and green with white to yellow markings at the three corners of the scutellum.

Banasa dimidiata (Say)

Adults: Small, greenbrown; front portion of the pronotum is green and back portion is red-brown; scutellum may be either green-brown or red-brown.



Say stink bug, Chlorochroa sayi (Stål)



Adults: Mostly green with an orange stripe around the outer edge of the body; scutellum with four yellow spots.

Conchuela, Chlorochroa ligata (Say)

Adults: Mostly black with an orange stripe around the outer edge of body; scutellum with one orange spot at the tip.

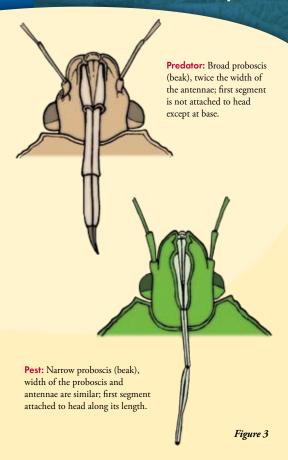




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Adults: Small and black-brown; scutellum and pronotum with white to yellow outer edges. Antennae are black with white bands.





Adults: Mostly black with red, yellow, to orange spots at each corner of the scutellum; however, spots can merge; shoulders pointed.

Perillus strigipes (Herrich-Schäffer)

Adults: Black with an orange-red shaped V-pattern and rounded shoulders.



Anchor stink bug, Stiretrus anchorago (F.)



Adults: Unusual in that they can be all black, black and orange, or black and white with different color patterns. Body is convex with a large scutellum.





Twospotted stink bug, Perillus bioculatus (F.)



Adults: Mostly black; pronotum red or ivory colored with two black spots; red or ivory colored triangle on the scutellum.



Rough stink bug, Brochymena quadripustulata (F.)

Adults: Large and brown with small orange spots; pronotum toothed on the outer edge; legs have white bands.



Spined soldier bug,Podisus maculiventris (Say)



Eggs: Silvery to metallic-looking with spiny nubs and deposited in loose clusters.

Nymphs: Early instars are dark red with black heads and black spots on the top side of the abdomen. Later instars are tan to orange with red and white stripes on the abdomen.

Adults: Brown with pointed shoulders; underside of the abdomen is light with a single black spot in the center towards the rear and a long pointed abdominal spine.



Injury to cotton



External boll injury is characterized by small round shallow purple-black depressions, usually 1/32 to 1/16-inch in diameter. These spots tend to be larger than the tiny spots usually seen on maturing bolls.



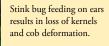
Injured bolls will often have yellow, tan, or brown stained lint in the seed areas, often, but not always, under the external feeding spots. Other injury symptoms include small wartlike growths and/or dark "pin prick" spots on the inside of the boll wall. Internal boll injury may be present without obvious external evidence.



die, and affects commercial value.



Injury to corn







Feeding on stalks appears as brown spots and may include a white stylet sheath in the center of the feeding spot.

Injury to peaches



The most common form of injury is the characteristic "catfacing." The fruit growth stage determines the severity of the damage.



Injury to apples

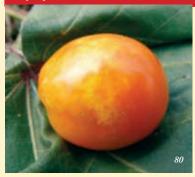


Early-season feeding results in dimples or depressed areas.



Internal injury appears as white, pithy areas that turn brown.

Injury to tomatoes



Feeding on tomatoes results in minute puncture marks on the fruit surrounded by a yellow halo.



Injury to ripe tomatoes appears as a pithy or white to yellow corky area.

Injury to soybean



Feeding punctures appear as small brown or black spots on seed and result in deformed, undersized, discolored or shriveled seeds.



Feeding can result in flattened pods.

Key to green-colored stink bugs





Southern green stink bug, Nezara viridula, has a rounded spine (called the abdominal spine) on the underside of the abdomen between where the legs attach to the body and antennae have red bands.



Figure 4

Green stink bug, Acrosternum hilare, has a pointed abdominal spine and antennae have black bands



Key to small green-colored stink bugs



Thyanta custator custator occurs only in the costal plain of the U.S. and has narrow black markings along the outer edge of the pronotum.

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Redshouldered stink bug, Thyanta accerra, lacks the black markings on the outer edge of the pronotum.



Redbanded stink bug, *Piezodorus* guildinii, has a long abdominal spine.



Key to brown-colored stink bugs



Brown stink bug, *Euschistus* servus, has rounded shoulders and lacks an abdominal spine.

Dusky stink bug, *Euschistus tristigmus*, has pointed shoulders, lacks an abdominal spine, and has one or more black spots on the underside of the abdomen.





Spined soldier bug, *Podisus maculiventris*, has pointed shoulders, a long abdominal spine, and a black spot on the underside of the abdomen. Differs from other brown species by having predaceous mouthparts (see Fig. 3, pg. 17).





Euschistus quadrator has pointed shoulders, lacks an abdominal spine, and lacks abdominal spots.

Key to brown-colored stink bugs cont.



Rough stink bug, *Brochymena quadripustulata*, has a pronotum that is toothed on the outer edge.



Brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys*, has a pronotum that is smooth on the outer edge; antennae have white bands on the last two segments.

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^{*} Not approved Entomological Society of America common name.

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